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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	1. Cotton, Textile, and Agricultural Machinery Plants in Tashkent 2. Tashkent City Plan Data	DATE DISTR.	7 December 1960
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	RD

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DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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[REDACTED] four reports on industry in Tashkent, specifically the Cotton Machinery Plant (Khlop mash), Uzbeksel mash, and Tashtekstil mash, including Tashkent city plan information [REDACTED]

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Attachment 1: A three-page report on the Cotton Machinery Plant (Khlop mash). The report gives general information on production, employment, security, fire defense facilities, and the plant territory. [REDACTED] sketch, with a legend, of the plant layout is also included in the report.

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Attachment 2: A two-page report on the Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Plant (Uzbeksel mash). The report gives general information on production, the plant's foundry, and modernization of foundry equipment in 1957.

Attachment 3: A two-page report on the Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Plant (Uzbeksel mash). The report gives general information on employment, production, a restricted area, and the construction of a new building in 1958.

Attachment 4: A seven-page report on the Tashkent Textile Machinery Plant (Tashtekstil mash) and Tashkent city plan information. The report gives general information on production, trade marks, transport and export of machinery manufactured at the plant, plant territory, security, instruction on precautions for air raids and atomic bombings, employee morale, and the routes of streetcar numbers 9 and 11. [REDACTED] sketches, with legends, of the Tashtekstil mash location, grounds, and buildings are also included.

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## REPORT

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2. [redacted] only one type of cotton harvesting machine was being manufactured. [redacted] a three-wheeled tractor-drawn vehicle. The metal wheels were about a half meter in diameter and had solid rubber tires. The two rear wheels were spaced about a meter or a meter and a half apart; the distance from the rear wheels to the front wheel was about two or two and a half meters. [redacted] production of these machines to be 40 to 50 per month.

3. The plant had 700 to 800 employees. About 30 or 40 percent of the workers were women. The plant operated on one, two, or three shifts depending on the status of the plan fulfillment. The shift from 0800 to 1700 was t50X1-HUM; and the majority of the workers worked only on that shift.
4. The plant had about 12 civilian guards. Three guards per shift were posted at the plant's only gate. When the shifts changed one guard checked the workers'

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passes; another checked the vehicles.

The plant pass was the only document required for entry into the plant. 50X1-HUM

5. There was one fire engine in the plant area, and four firemen were on duty during the day. 50X1-HUM
6. The plant territory was rectangular in shape and was surrounded by a brick wall one and a half meters high. There was only one entrance to the plant, on the north side, with a large opening to serve motor vehicles and a smaller opening for pedestrians. The plant had about six or eight trucks. A railroad spurline from the Tashkent-Chirchik rail line entered the plant on the south side. 50X1-HUM
7. Attached is sketch of the layout of the Cotton Machinery Plant in Tashkent. The buildings shown on the sketch are identified as follows:
  1. Shop No. 1, foundry: a one-story brick building, about 30 meters by seven meters, with a flat roof of corrugated cement tile. On the 0800 to 1700 shift about 40 workers were employed in this building.
  2. Shop No. 2, blacksmith's shop: one-story brick building about 20 to 25 meters long and about six meters wide, with the same type of roof as Shop No. 1.
  3. Shop No. 4, assembly shop: a one-story brick building about 50 meters long by seven meters wide, with the same type of roof as Shop No. 1. About 30 workers were employed in this shop during the day shift.
  4. Shop No. 5, lathe shop: A one-story brick building about 40 meters long and five meters wide. About 50 workers were employed here on the day shift.
  5. Shop No. 6: it might have been the grinding and polishing shop. 50X1-HUM
  - 6.
  - 7.
  8. Plant administration building: a one-story brick building about 40 meters long, with the same type of roof as Shop No. 1. The building was divided into five offices, one for each department.
  9. Guardhouse and fire brigade: a one-story brick building about 20 meters by five meters, with the same type of roof as Shop No. 1.

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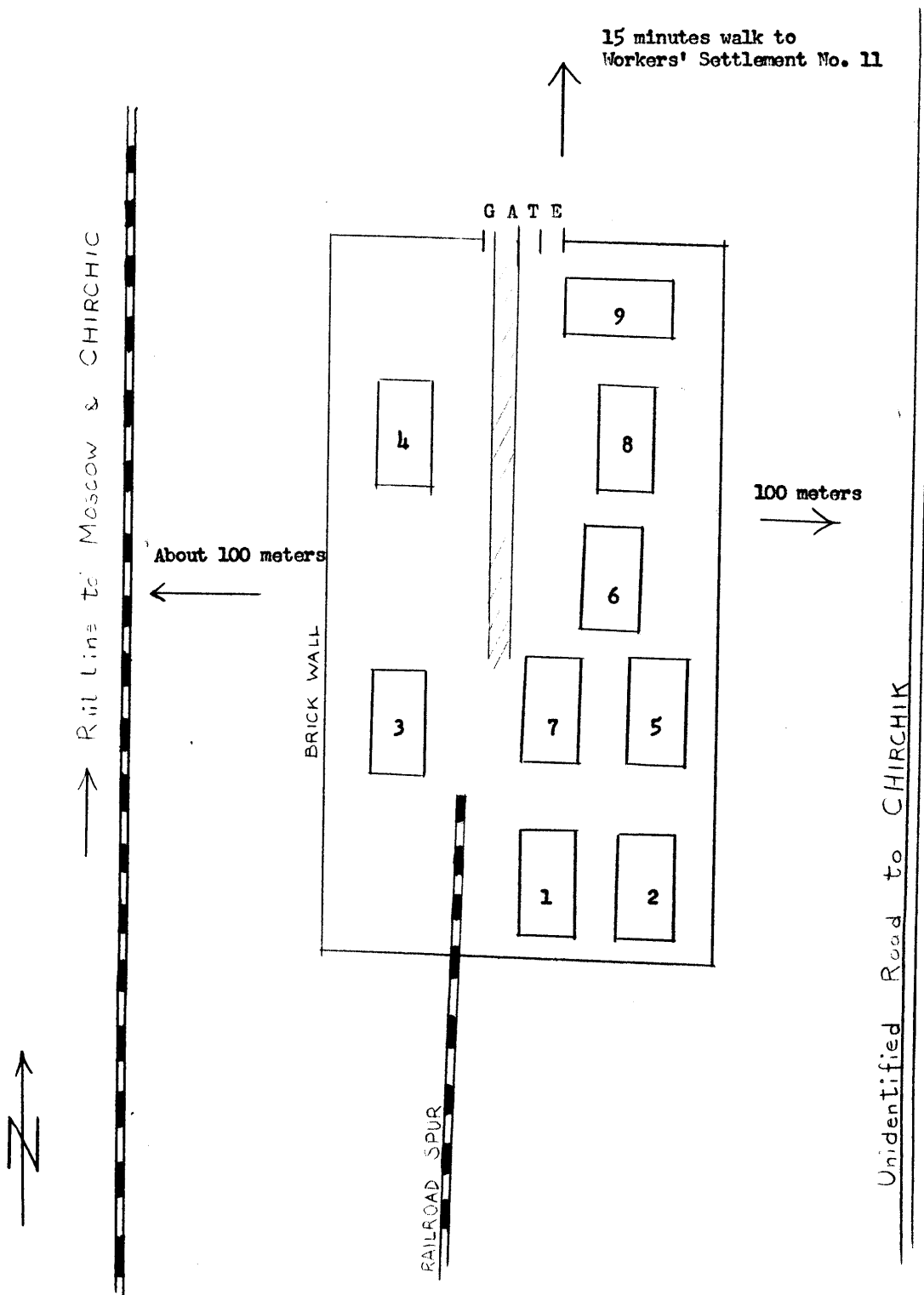
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Sketch of the Layout of KHLOPMASH, Tashkent - January 1960

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Uzbeksel'mash in Tashkent

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Production

1. [redacted] at the Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Plant (Uzbeksel'mash) in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, the monthly production norms for the plant in 1958 were as follows: 1,000 cotton planters, 150 to 200 rotary hoes, and 100 to 150 tree sprayers. The plant fulfilled its quota only about twice during the year, however; each time the quota was met the plant celebrated. Generally the plant's production was about 80 to 90 percent of the monthly quota. 50X1-HUM
2. In early 1958 Uzbeksel'mash's 8th Shop, the foundry, began producing a large number of special gears, which the chief of the shop said were for the Chirchik Agricultural Machinery Plant (Chirchiksel'mash), which in turn was producing certain parts for Uzbeksel'mash. [redacted] cooperation between Uzbeksel'mash and Chirchiksel'mash was to be increased, with the ultimate goal specialization by each plant in the production of one or two machines. 50X1-HUM

The Foundry

3. [redacted] between 1950 and February 1959 about 50 to 70 percent of the products made by the plant's foundry were rejected, for the following reasons: 50X1-HUM

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- a. The metal used in the products had not been tempered correctly, because the metal supplied the foundry varied in quality, and therefore it was difficult to determine the metal's melting point; and
- b. The molds for the products had been imperfect, because the workers who made them were paid by the piece and therefore worked too fast for accuracy.
4. Most of the foundry's equipment was modernized in 1957.  the USSR had imported all of the new machinery because the factory markings on the machines were not in cyrillic letters. The foundry's new equipment in 1957 was as follows: 50X1-HUM
- a. Two conveyers, each of which had three pairs of machines for putting the molds on the transmission belt.
- b. Twelve pneumatic hammers, which broke away the molds after they had been filled.
- c. Three automatic mixers for mixing the material with which the molds were made.
- d. One automatic crane, which brought the molten metal from the oven to the molds.
- e. One electric oven with a capacity of melting, at a temperature of about 1,600° centigrade, about 250 to 280 tons of metal a month.
5. In January 1959 the foundry got a new electric oven because the one obtained in 1957 frequently broke down. The newer one was to be used whenever the older one was out of order.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)  
SUBJECT Uzbeksel'mash in Tashkent

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- The mailaddress of the Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Plant (Uzbeksel'mash) in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, was  
Corod Tashkent  
Ulitsa Karamurtskaya No. 136  
Zavod Uzbeksel'mash
- [redacted] in 1958 Uzbeksel'mash employed more than 5,000 workers: the 6th Shop employed about 500 people. [redacted] there was probably a decrease in total employment after 1958, however, because of increased mechanization. For example, [redacted] as a result of the installation of a second conveyor belt in the 6th Shop some of the shop's workers had been transferred.
- Uzbeksel'mash produced the following items in 1958:
  - AT(DT)tractors. Between 70 and 80 of these tractors were produced each month during summer 1958.
  - Cotton planters. About 500 to 600 cotton planters were produced each month during summer 1958.
  - CX (S Kh M) cotton harvesters (quantity not known).
  - Various small garden tools (kinds and quantities not known).

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c. Parts for DT tractors.

[redacted] more tractor parts were sent for use in the assemblage of tractors at the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant (Tashsel'mash) than were used by Uzbeksel'mash.

4. In 1958 Uzbeksel'mash's 4th Shop consisted of two separate units; one was a repair shop for agricultural machinery; the other, an area about 15 by 25 meters, was a restricted area, with its windows covered with canvas and civilian guards on constant duty at its entrance.

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5. The construction of a new building, about 50 by 150 meters, was begun at the plant in 1958.

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[redacted] the building was completed and started operation in March or April 1960.

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COUNTRY      USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT      1. Tashtekstil'mash in Tashkent  
2. Tashkent City Plan Information

DATE DISTR.

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1. The Tashkent Textile Machinery Plant, commonly called Tashtekstil'mash, was located at 9 Tekstil'naya ulitsa, Frunzenskiy Rayon, Tashkent, Uzbek SSR. (See the rough sketch on page 5 showing the location of this plant. A rough sketch of the plant layout is given on page 6.) The sign over the entrance to the plant read TASHTEKSTIL'MASH (in bold letters), followed by the words Ministry of Machine Construction, Uzbek SSR (in small letters.) [redacted] the plant was directly under this ministry. On the other hand [redacted] since about 1958 Tashtekstil'mash was under a Sovnarkhoz. In July 1960 the director of the plant was a Preskuryakov. (fmu) [redacted]

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2. Tashtekstil'mash made cotton spinners, which [redacted] were produced at the rate of about 100 to 120 machines a month. [redacted] this machine [redacted] had "a thousand parts" and was so complicated the plant had over a dozen workshops and in July 1960 about 5,000 to 6,000 employees. All larger pieces of machinery carried the following trade mark:

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5 centimeters

Steel dies were used for both these symbols.

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the average Russian

or Ukrainian worker did not know how to manage on a budget. The Russians and Ukrainians spent all their money on vodka, drinking while their money lasted and then becoming sullen and quarrelsome. [redacted] these workmen living on bread and water for lunch and [redacted] they did not eat much better at home, because they often begged [redacted] for a few rubles to feed their starving families.

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8. Employees at Tashtel's still'mash, as well as workers at Tashtel's still'kombinat [redacted] usually travelled on streetcars [redacted] which took the same route for the distance travelled [redacted] from the southwest terminal at the gates of Tashtekstil'kombinat on Pizkul'turnaya ulitsa to ulitsa Davoi. From the gates of the combine the streetcars travelled along Pizkul'turnaya ulitsa as far as ulitsa Shota Rustaveli, where the streetcars turned northeast, to follow ulitsa Shota Rustaveli for about 300 meters to their first stop along this route, called the Socialist Settlement (Sots-Gorodok) Stop. (This stop is point 3 on the sketch on page ). The second stop was 700 meters further along ulitsa Shota Rustaveli, at the corner of ulitsa Shota Rustaveli and ulitsa Pordana Karel'nitskogo. The subsequent stops, all at about 700 meter intervals, were made at ulitsa Kirova, Malobeshchagachskaya ulitsa, Sapernaya ulitsa, the Turkmenskiy Bazar, and the Davoi Theatre on ulitsa Davoi.

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9. Given below is the legend for a map on page 5 showing the location of Tashtekstil'mash.

1. Building and grounds of the Palace of Culture for textile workers. The area had trees, shrubs, flower beds, and benches and was used as a park.
2. Stop for streetcars [redacted] The stop was called Teatral'naya, the former name of ulitsa Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo.
3. A two-story brick building about 50 by 20 meters: the first floor was used by a general department store and the second by a Technical School.
4. An area of three two-story brick communal-type buildings, each about 20 by 10 meters. The buildings were used by the housing administration of either Tashtekstil'nash or Tashtekstil'kombinat. Most of the residents were Soviet citizens [redacted]

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6. A large plant which baked bread for a large segment of Tashkent.
7. A one-story brick building about 10 by 5 meters used by the housing administration for the area of Tashtekstil'mash. [redacted]  
[redacted]
8. Stop for streetcars [redacted] This stop was called the Socialist Settlement (Sots-Gorodok) Str. The settlement was located about 700 meters north-northwest of the stop.
9. A one-story brick building about 60 by 30 meters used as a club house for [redacted] employees of Tashtekstil'mash.
10. About 200 meters in this direction were an unidentified garage and a fire brigade station for the area.

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
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10. Below is a legend for the  sketch of Tashtakstil'mash's grounds and buildings shown on page 5.

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1. Second Mechanical Workshop, known officially as Shop No. 5 before about 1958 and still referred to by the workers as Shop No. 5 in July 1960.
2. Shop No. 20, a mechanical workshop.
3. Artesian well.
4. The foundry, a semi-open shed.
5. A one-story brick building about 100 meters by 15 meters with most of the plant's offices.
6. Shop No. 6, which had lathes and drills.
7. An assembly shop.
8. Plant mess hall.
9. Plant's transformer station.
10. Shop No. 3, a mechanical shop.
11. A polyclinic, which had about ten sections and an entrance on ulitsa Shota Rustaveli.
12. A shoe store, with an entrance on ulitsa Shota Rustaveli.
13. Wood-working shop.
14. Shop No. 12.
15. Shop No. 32, known as the instruments shop.
16. A large grocery store, with an entrance on ulitsa Shota Rustaveli.
17. An unidentified shop.
18. Building housing the plant's guards and some offices.
19. A building with X-ray equipment.
20. Plant first aid station.
21. A small building with the offices of four Soviet administrators 

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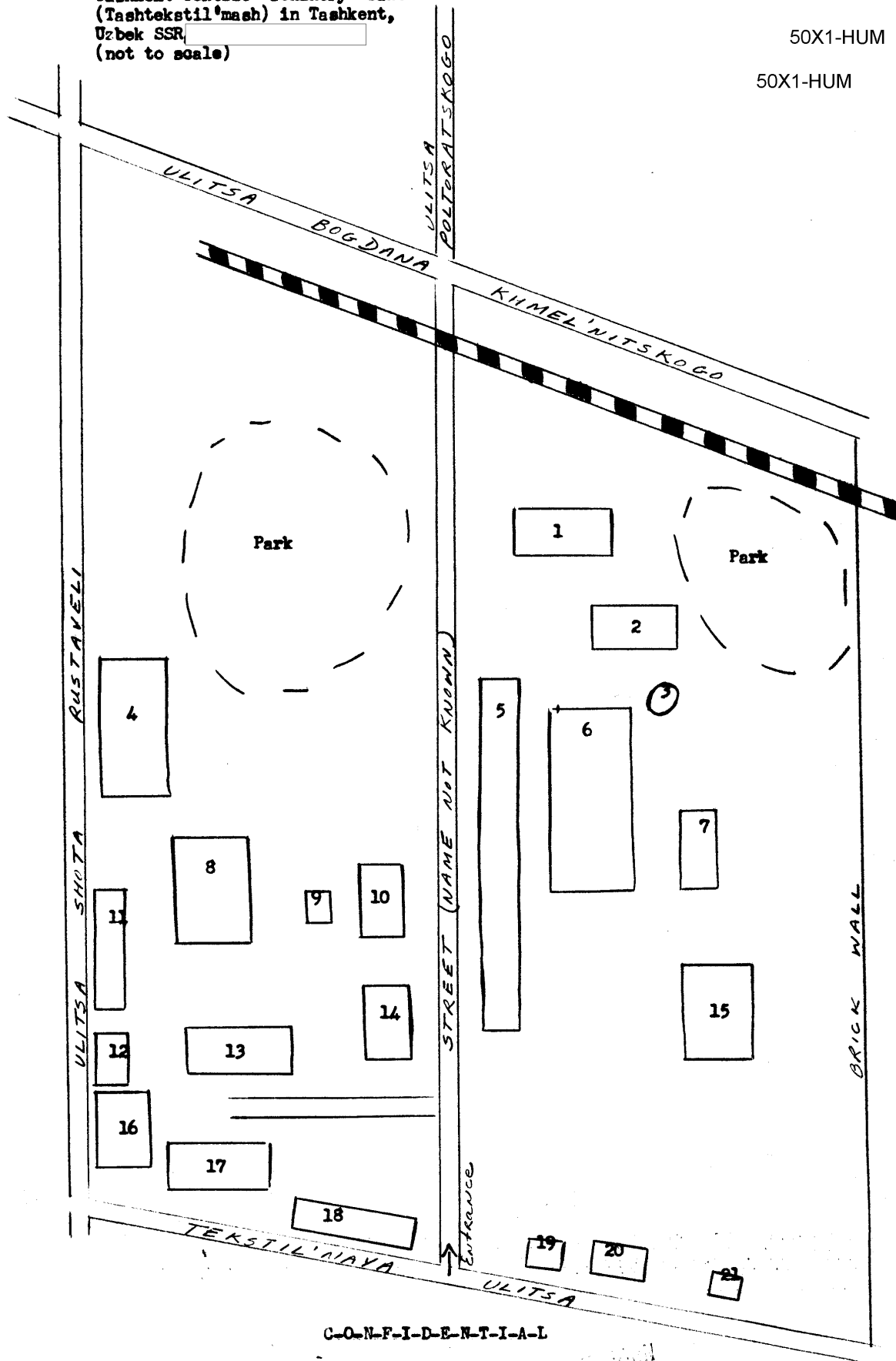
sketch of the plant layout of the  
Tashkent Textile Machinery Plant  
(Tashtekstil'mash) in Tashkent,  
Uzbek SSR, (not to scale)

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